

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 360

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Wicked World.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Opera Bouffe.—Barre Blanche.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—Children in the Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—A Man of Honor.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third st.—Black Headed Man. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th street and Irving place.—Italian Opera.—Lucia di Lammermoore.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—The Woman in White.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av., and Twenty-third st.—Hurdy Gurdy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 23d st. and Broadway.—Farrington.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—The Merry Widow.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—Gaiety.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—Opera Bouffe.—Les Goussier.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—Enoch Arden.

STADT THEATRE, No. 41 and 67 City Hall.—German Opera.—Die Leuchtende Weiber.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Mother Goose.—Indian Boy Trice.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—Negro Minstrel, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 4th av. and Irving place.—Grand Concert.

THE RINK, 3d avenue and 4th street.—Messieurs and Mesdemoiselles. Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—Magical Entertainment.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Friday, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"SECRETARY RICHARDSON COMING TO A COMMON SENSE VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION"—LEADING ARTICLE.—FOURTH PAGE.

CONTINUED VENOM OF THE SPANISH PRESS IN CUBA ON THE VIRGINUS SETTLEMENT: A PASSION IN TATTERS: THE RABBLE: WAR SHIPS AT SANTIAGO.—FIFTH PAGE.

MOURNFUL DIATRIBES OF THE SPANISH PRESS IN CUBA ON THE VIRGINUS SETTLEMENT: A PASSION IN TATTERS: THE RABBLE: WAR SHIPS AT SANTIAGO.—THIRD PAGE.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA: A BREACH IN THE CITY'S STRONGHOLD: A FATAL BATTERY EXPLOSION.—FIFTH PAGE.

SPAIN'S EMANCIPATORY PROGRAMME IN CUBA: VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CASINO ESPANOL: THE VOLUNTEERS: NO CHANCE FOR THE MAMMIES.—THIRD PAGE.

THE AUTHORIZED AGENTS ABROAD OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC—THE OFFICIAL MAMBO ORGAN ON THE INSURRECTION.—THIRD PAGE.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET AND THEIR POLICY AND RECORDS: A FATAL DUEL BETWEEN WALLACHIAN PRINCES: FRENCH TIRF.—FIFTH PAGE.

CHEERFUL CHRISTMAS: AN UNSURPASSED OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY, IN CHURCH AND AT HOME, BY RICH AND POOR, THE TON AND THE PARIAHS: GLADDEN HEARTS IN THE INSTITUTIONS: THE SUBURBAN CELEBRATIONS.—SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES.

ASSETS OF THE COOKE HOUSE: REAL PROPERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.—EIGHTH PAGE.

A LEGISLATIVE FORECAST: THE INTERESTS THAT WILL COMBAT IN THE CHOICE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP: SIGNS OF TROUBLE FOR THE REPUBLICANS—PRIZE FIGHT ON LONG ISLAND.—THIRD PAGE.

KIDNAPING: THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATE, RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES AMONG THE "OUTSIDE BARBARIANS": THE NEW CABINET OF JAPAN.—EIGHTH PAGE.

CAUSES OF THE FOREST HOME—LITERARY GLINTINGS.—SECOND PAGE.

FREE TRADE IN GOLD: THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO IT TREASURY POLICY IN RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS: NO BUSINESS IN WALL STREET.—SEVENTH PAGE.

NEWARK ROUGHS ON THE RAMPAGE—THE HUNT FOR HARRY—TRADE STATISTICS.—SEVENTH PAGE.

JAY COOKE'S ACCOUNTS.—We published a few days since the complete list of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., and to-day we give in part the natural pendant to that document in a statement of the assets of that house. In the light of these documents the world of financial readers will find much assistance for a full comprehension of the consequences of that great collapse.

WHERE IS THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE on the Virginus affair, and why is it not given to the public? The pretence for its suppression on the assembling of Congress was the desire to compare the cable messages on a subject of so much importance with the originals before laying them before the country. That excuse no longer holds good. The "settlement," as Mr. Fish's miserable patchwork is called, has been completed. Time enough has elapsed to place the originals of the cable messages from Madrid in the hands of our government. Now let the people see the correspondence which Mr. Fish so suspiciously suppresses.

SOUTHERN TRADE REVIVING.—The Charleston News remarks that its issue of the 19th inst. contained the largest list of vessels in port that has been seen at any one time since 1865, and in amount of tonnage probably the heaviest that has ever occupied the harbor. These vessels have been attracted thither from all points by the liberal offerings of cotton, rice, naval stores, phosphates, &c. In cotton receipts alone Charleston shows a gain of twenty thousand bales over those of last year. These are auspicious indications of the revival of trade and commerce in the Southern marts, and, with the completion of the works of internal improvement already in progress, the future prosperity of the South may be safely assured.

Secretary Richardson Coming to a Common Sense View of the Financial Situation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has changed his opinion of the financial condition of the country and of his department since writing the letter of the 12th of this month to Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He has learned a great deal in ten days. We sincerely commend him for his aptitude. There is no one so high in position or so able that he may not learn something. A stubborn adherence to one's opinion in the face of opposing facts shows a narrow mind. Mr. Richardson thinks now, if we can rely upon the news from Washington, that the condition of the government finances presents a more hopeful aspect than when he wrote his letter to Congress. This letter, it will be remembered, was of the same tenor as his report to Congress at the beginning of the month as regards the necessities of the Treasury, only it appeared to be more urgent for the imposition of fresh taxes to the amount of forty millions. He even presented the bills to the Committee of Ways and Means, and asked Congress to pass them at an early day. We have shown from the first and throughout the discussion that the government could and ought to get along without additional taxation. Though Mr. Richardson has not come quite to this opinion, he is approaching it, and we have hope in him.

We are told that signs of reviving activity at home and in importations are already perceptible in the revenue, and there is every indication that the increase, though yet small, will go on till it approximates, if it should not entirely reach, the old figures. This, it is said, is the present view the Secretary has of the financial situation and prospect. Still he wants to feel secure, and hopes Congress will take some action to provide for possible contingencies. The best provision that can be made is to reduce the estimates thirty or forty millions, for the expenditures have been on too extravagant a scale. They have led to jobs, corruption and demoralization. The more economical the government is and the closer the revenue fits the expenditures, allowing always a moderate sum for a sinking fund, the better it is for the morals of the country. Mr. Richardson suggests that, by using a portion or all of the thirty millions estimated for the sinking fund to meet the current demands of the Treasury, he might bridge over all his difficulties, but adds that if there were no money convenient to be applied to the sinking fund he would not attempt to reduce the national debt. Well, we think he and his predecessor have been too intent on rapidly paying off the debt, and that this has been the chief cause of the financial troubles of the country and its embarrassment. A hundred millions or so a year taken from the pockets of the people and from productive industry, to say nothing of the cost of the expensive office-holding machinery to collect that sum, bore heavily upon all classes. A sinking fund of twenty to thirty millions a year would have been quite sufficient until the country recovered fully from the effects of the war. The credit of the government would have been promoted just as well or better by such a policy. We have necessarily come to that at last. There will be no more hundred millions or fifty millions a year raised for the liquidation of the debt. Yet it will be well to have a certain sum, if not over twenty millions a year, applied to the reduction of the debt. This, at compound interest, would, in the course of some years, show a grand result, and the people would be gratified with such a gradual but constant decline of the debt. We think the Secretary can have such a sinking fund, even with existing taxation, if the estimates be cut down and economy be practised.

In this matter, too, Mr. Richardson, we are happy to say, is coming to our views, though he had not thought of it before. There are, he is reported as saying, many unnecessary offices and other sources of expenditure which could just as well be abolished. He thinks the laws creating them should be repealed. Very good. We think the same. Will he point out to Congress the offices that have outlived their usefulness and are unnecessary, beginning with the Internal Revenue service? He does not hold himself responsible for the estimates of the departments of government other than of his own department. While this is true there is no reason why he should not, as the financial agent and representative of the government, represent to Congress where extravagant and unnecessary outlays are embarrassing and might be stopped. The official delicacy he manifests should not deter him from doing his duty to the country. From this reference to the estimates of other departments he appears to intimate that there might be an economical revision. If the Secretary out of delicacy cannot speak of the estimates of other departments, the President, as the head of the government, can call upon them to revise their estimates. At any rate the money appropriating power—Congress, and its agents, the Committees of Ways and Means and on Appropriations—can insist upon a revision. Unfortunately Congress is too lavish of the public money, particularly when it sees a large surplus revenue, such as we have had, to draw upon. Mr. Richardson remarked that last year Congress appropriated twenty millions more than was asked for by the estimates, and added that the same power could reduce the amount. The truth is almost every member has some bill to draw money from the Treasury, and they log roll to help each other in their schemes until the appropriations are enormously swelled. Now, however, the public will understand that Congress is responsible and that that body must answer for the future financial affairs of the country.

After saying many good things and approaching the main question cautiously Mr. Richardson comes squarely to the point at last. He says, in favor of cutting down expenditures to the smallest amount possible; for such action would, he was convinced, very satisfactorily relieve the present undesirable turn in the balance between receipts and expenditures. Here is the whole matter in the simplest compass. Let him stick to this, let the President and Congress call upon the several departments to reduce their estimates, and let Congress abandon log-rolling appropriations, and then no additional taxation will be necessary. Mr. Richardson is hopeful even that the reviving trade and business of the country, particularly

in the spring, will bring the revenue up to the needs of the government. In connection with this subject we may notice that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives a flattering account of the returns from the various collection districts, and that the income from customs duties is improving. Another favorable indication that we shall get out of the present difficulty without more taxation is, that the several executive departments are about to commence, next week, it is said, to revise their estimates in detail. It will be necessary, however, to keep the pressure upon them, for no executive officer likes to cut down expenses in his department. They all like to handle as much money as possible, believing that necessary to make their branch of the public service specially efficient. We have, heretofore, pointed out where the expenditures could be reduced, and need not repeat what was said. There was a report that the Secretary of War had said he could not reduce the estimates of his department, but now we are informed from Washington that he can and is willing to cut them down. He proposes even to revise the estimates for the military service proper, though he thought he had calculated them closely, and he thinks the sums put down for fortifications, armaments and rivers and harbors can be reduced considerably. And why not? Surely thirty-four millions—half as much as the whole government cost at the commencement of the late war—is a larger sum than necessary. The army is not large, and we do not need a large one in time of peace. Indeed, from the peculiar geographical position of the country and the nature of our institutions, we shall never want more than an efficient nucleus in the regular army for war purposes. It is different with the navy. As a great maritime and commercial nation we require a respectable navy. With regard to the War Department, public works, the Indians, public printing, the Internal Revenue Service and other branches of the service, particularly in the large and ambiguous estimate of "miscellaneous," a great reduction can be made. Thirty to forty millions can very well be saved, and there is no necessity for additional taxation.

The Emigrant Exodus from England.

In a recent issue the London Times mentions the prospective large exodus of emigrants from England, and comments upon it in the most dissuasive and deprecating terms. No wonder the English journalist is excited by the announcement that a single emigration agent will next spring send out 10,000 laboring families to a selected field in which to seek their fortunes. Since the Times made this announcement, in ignorance of the destination of these families, it has been reported that a large number of emigrants, under the auspices of some English management, will be sent to Virginia. However this may be, it is evident that the tide of population setting westward to our shores is on the rise, and not on the ebb. The English emigrant arrivals at New York for the quarter ending September 30 alone amounted to 15,399, exclusive of the Scotch and Irish, who swelled the number immensely. The remarkable fact to be observed is that the 10,000 to leave England in the spring of 1874 (under the auspices of two English agents, Messrs. Arch and Claydon,) are in families. The early colonists of America and Australia were mostly single adventurers, impelled by necessity to cross the ocean; but the exodus of so many English families argues a social movement of an organized and extensive kind, impelled not so much by necessity as by the attractive and ascertained benefits to be derived from the transfer of home.

If the destination of these families be the "Old Dominion" the promise for the investment of their labor and capital will be most encouraging both to that State and to the emigrant families. The people of the South have thoroughly recovered from the demoralization of the war, and its peaceful but labor-prostrated society earnestly desires emigration of the kind mentioned.

The extreme South may not be a congenial climate for the Englishman; but the climate of the border States is unsurpassed. There never was a time when the emigrants' capital could be more judiciously and profitably invested in lands than it can now be in Virginia; and, no doubt, the tide of new settlers will soon be largely diverted from the remote regions of the West in a southern direction.

The Times strongly urges upon the outgoing families to wait a year and see how the experiment works with those who have gone, citing the sufferings of the first settlers of America. But such a dissuasive will not be likely to have much effect, for the United States is not now what it was a century ago, and the European coming hither is not making "a leap in the dark."

THE SOUTH, THE WEST AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—We are informed from Washington that the republicans of the South are indignant at the milk and water course of the administration in the Virginian affair; that they are moving for a new organization looking out for the dominant party of the future, and that they will probably unite with the grangers on a new departure; that wide-awake and progressive republicans are freely discussing the shortcomings and the blunders of the administration party and its bungling in the State elections of last October and November, and that the plain men of the party from the rural districts are disgusted with the silly working of civil service reform. In a word, the cohesive power of the republican party, as the party of the administration, is broken, the work of disintegration in the party has commenced, and from all the signs of the times the party of the future that will next come to the front will begin to crop out boldly in the West and South in the elections of 1874 for the next Congress.

CHRISTMAS SEASON AND THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.—All the surface indications are that there is no pressure. There never were so many splendid shops in this city, and they never did in any season so swarm with busy buyers; never were the shops better supplied with temptingly displayed commodities, and never apparently was money more readily forthcoming. Recovery from the consequences of financial trouble seems to be general, and while the wail of the wounded by the great catastrophe lingers in the air the public at large has crept out of the extensive ruin and is so busy with new endeavors that it has forgotten all about the late collapse.

The Great Gold Discoveries in South Africa.

The recent tidings of South African gold discoveries furnished by our Natal correspondent bear strong internal evidence of reliability. In his earlier researches Humboldt first pointed out the striking geological fact that the gold bearing fields are found in mountains having a northerly and southerly trend. So far in the history of gold discovery this geological rule has held good, as seen in the auriferous regions of the Ural, Australia, the Alleghanies and that long band of gold which threads the continuous Andean, Isthmian and Rocky Mountain chains, from Patagonia to California, a distance of six thousand statute miles. All of these richly stored chains, it will be observed, have no east and west trend, but from southeast to northwest or from southwest to northeast, as in the Australian Blue Mountains and Australian Alps. The largest gold nugget ever seen was obtained from the latter, and weighed one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and sold for over ten thousand pounds sterling; and it appears from our correspondent's information the gold bearing reefs of the Transvaal Republic have the same geological and geographic position as those of the Australian mines. This circumstance, if alone, would give credibility to the accounts of profitable "gold reefs" in this long shut up land of the African. The specimens of the quartz from the vicinity of Marabastund ought to settle the question beyond all doubt, for the geologist is now able to predict quite correctly from the nature of the quartz, and even the associated rocks, whether the precious metal is near by. This was actually done in 1840, when Count Strzelecki ascended the scenic dome of Mount Kosciusko, in Southeastern Australia. He submitted specimens of the rocks he had collected in his wanderings to Sir Rodrick Murchison, and that sagacious scientist, perceiving their correspondence with those of the auriferous Ural mountains, announced the existence of the Australian gold mines some time before their actual discovery. The outcome from this scientific forecast was illustrated at the International Exposition at London in 1862 by a pyramidal trophy representing the quantity of gold up to that time exported from Victoria, which was eight hundred tons in weight and one hundred and four million six hundred and forty-nine thousand pounds sterling in value.

Such an enormous yield may lie in the stores of the South African mountains, waiting only the axe and pick of the pioneer and digger. If, as seems probably true, alluvial gold has been extensively discovered in the Leydenburg district, the mysterious El Dorado may yet be realized in that far-off, but not inhospitable, clime.

One thing, however, should surely damp the ardor of any adventurer who would go forth, as so many went to California, alone and moneyless. The machinery necessary for extracting the shining metal must be transported over great distances and at great cost, and the solitary miner, unless he can afford to wait a long time for his harvest, must undergo great perils and hardships. For large moneyed corporations and companies the prospect is very bright for an abundant gold crop if they can put their faith and funds into it.

An Unveiled Mystery of Marine Disasters.

A most startling inquiry has recently been raised in England regarding a new theory of the cause of deviation in the mariner's compass. Not long since a writer in the Nautical Magazine, a very high authority on marine matters, advanced some remarkable facts, going to show that in iron steamships one hitherto unsuspected source of magnetic deviation arises from the effects of unequal and varying distribution of heat over the metallic hull. He illustrated his meaning by citing the case of an iron steamship going up the Red Sea, which had the rays of a blazing sun impinging on one side of her hull in the morning and on the other side in the evening, the effect being a very marked difference in the morning and evening deviation. Again is cited the case of an iron steamship making a passage from Liverpool to New York, and, when in the alternate bands of tepid Gulf Stream and frigid Polar water, between Georges and Nantucket, with about thirty fathoms of shoal water, the master found a compass alteration of ten degrees. A similar deviation has been observed on board vessels lying in port when the sun has been shining powerfully on one side of the ship and the other has been shaded. An experiment in thermal electricity shows that if different parts of a metallic bar be unequally heated, or if one part be cooled by application of ice and the other heated by a spirit lamp, the electric current is set up; and the quantity of electricity excited is proportionate, not to the absolute heat communicated, but to the difference of temperature in different parts of the body. But, as yet, no experiments have been conducted to test the correctness of this novel view, and to determine how far, if at all, under the conditions named, the magnetic guide of the seaman may lead him ruinously astray.

Not strange to say, the writer of the article, who modestly suggested merely putting his views and deductions to a crucial test, has been sharply overhauled for his presumption in proposing such magnetic inquiry. The venerable head of the Admiralty Compass Department severely criticises him on the ground that his own observations have brought no such result to light, and dismisses the theory as not holding water. But, despite the weight of such high authority, the facts stated and their consonance with a known law of thermoelectricity, as well as the difficulty of explaining many compass deviations in iron ships upon any principle heretofore propounded by scientists, warrant and demand some satisfactory, if not exhaustive, experiments to decide the question at issue.

SENOR ZULUETA ON SLAVERY IN CUBA.—Elsewhere we give an interesting report of a conversation on the subject of slavery in Cuba, with Senor Zulueta, the great man of Havana Casino and the owner of twenty-five hundred slaves. It appears from the views of this gentleman that the rich slaveholders of the island are willing to face the possibility of heavy loss to get rid of the moral odium of the institution; that they expect no indemnity from Spain, and count upon the necessity of facing eventually not only the loss of the

whole slave property, but also the loss of the decrease in production, and that they will accept a system of gradual emancipation by an apprenticeship of ten years, and will endeavor during that period to substitute for Sambo the Heathen Chinese.

Affairs in Spain—The Carlists Still in the Field.

Spanish affairs do not indicate many encouraging signs of improvement. Cartagena still holds out; and, although we are now told that General Dominguez is making active preparations for an assault, it is not impossible that the rebel city may defy the national government for months to come. In almost any other country the town would have been taken by storm long ago. But there seems to be no soul in the Spanish armies. The soldiers will not fight. This is just as apparent in the Army of the North as in the Army of the Southeast. According to one of our latest despatches the republican forces under the command of General Moriones are surrounded by thirty thousand Carlists, and all way of escape except by sea is cut off. Steamers, it is said, have been sent to San Sebastian to take on board the retreating troops. It is quite possible that this news is a little too highly colored; but that there is some good foundation for the report we have no justifiable reason to doubt. For some time past we have heard but little of the Carlists. The silence has been almost ominous. If there be any truth in the above report, it is quite clear that the Carlists during these weeks of quiet have not been idle. The presumption is that while we were led to believe that they were broken up and dispersed they were concentrating their strength. With thirty thousand soldiers at his back Don Carlos ought not to have much difficulty in forcing his way to the Spanish capital.

The President and the Chief Justice—ship.

The determination of President Grant to leave the name of Attorney General Williams for the Chief Justiceship before the Senate until the nominee shall be rejected or confirmed is repeated from Washington. It is natural enough that the President should take this position. He probably regards Mr. Williams as a lawyer of respectable ability; he certainly knows him to be a servicable political friend. Looking upon the Supreme Court of the United States only as one of the most valuable sources of reward at his command, the President does not understand why he should be proscribed from bestowing his richest position upon one of his most faithful servants. But Senators of the United States at present owe allegiance to the people, not to the President. It is their duty to reject all improper nominees for public offices. Especially is it their duty to prevent the degradation of the Supreme Court. While they may excuse the obstinacy with which the soldier President adheres to his unfortunate selection, they could not justify their own confirmation of a Chief Justice whose elevation to the important office would be a disgrace and a peril to the nation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Burnside and James Fisk, Sr., are in Baltimore.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, is to be publicly received in Chicago.

Judge Frank Fuller, of Salt Lake City, is staying at the Sturtevant House.

State Senator-elect Frank Abbott, of Port Jervis, N. Y., is again at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Albert G. Brackett, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William Loughbridge, of Iowa, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

General William Mahone, of Virginia, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Kansas county treasurer has "got away" with \$70,000. The Chicago Times, however, insists that city is still ahead.

Robert J. Breckinridge, now of New York, but formerly of Danville, Ky., is on a visit to his old home in the latter town.

Professors Ezra Abbot, of Harvard College, and H. B. Hackett, of Rochester University, have apartments at the Everett House.

William O. Butler, candidate on the Cass ticket years ago for Vice President, has been elected President of a Bible society in Carroll county, Ky.

Two male principals resigned their positions in an Iowa school because the female teachers were too much for them. There were no breaches of the peace.

Three widows are candidates for the office of Postmistress at Kankakee, Ill. Samuel Kenoga is the only male aspirant. "Beware of the widows, Sammie!"

Charles F. Coffin, for half a century one of the most gifted members of the Society of Friends in Fairfield, Me., died on the 19th inst., nearly 80 years of age.

Mrs. Jennie Chamberlain, of Garnettville, Ky., is 102 years old, and retains some interesting recollections of the history of the "dark and bloody ground."

Rev. Mr. Venables, who officiated at the recent marriage of Secretary of War Belknap and Mrs. Bower, performed a similar service at the marriage of the bride eight years ago.

A private letter from Mr. Herndon says such conversation as he claims to quote in his late lecture on Mr. Lincoln's religious beliefs.

Ozro J. Dodds, ex-Representative from the First Ohio District, was married recently at Lima, Ohio, to the daughter of Hon. C. N. Lamson, member of Congress from the Fifth district.

The Charleston News insists that John J. Patterson obtained his seat in the United States Senate by bribery, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary telegraphed all over the country.

Chillicothe is in a ferment because a colored coachman has eloped with a white girl of German extraction, employed as nurse for the grandchildren of Governor elect Allen, of Ohio. Colors don't mix well in that highly democratic family.

A solemn warning might be taken from the fate of a Western editor who started out to "reclaim the natives" with a lecture; but a snow storm arose, the driver lost his way, the wagon upset, and the lecturer broke his collar bone and two ribs.

Alexander Keith, formerly Mayor of Halifax, and long known as an active member of the Masonic fraternity, died on the 14th inst. A large number of Masons from Amherst, Picton, Truro, Windsor and other parts of the Province attended the funeral.

The late Professor Agassiz was never injured by the bite of a snake or the poison of any venomous reptile, herb or flower—a fact attributed to the courage and impunity with which the naturalist moved among them in their wild and heterogeneous state.

One Gillespie, cashier of the Michigan Southern Freight Depot at Chicago, is short in his accounts only to the amount of \$50,000, so far as is known.

"When will they stop?" asks the *Inter-Ocean*.

When Diogenes makes a success of his prospecting tour in search of an honest man.

An intelligent Western clergyman, being in poor health, instead of visiting Europe went to the Rocky Mountains and spent five months in tramping about on foot. He got entirely well, and has resumed his public work with more unctious than usual of these pious clergymen who spend thousands of a year to the Continent of Europe.

ART MATTERS.

"The Shadow of Death," by Holman Hunt.

"The Shadow of Death," by Holman Hunt, upon which he has been laboring for three years, has just been completed, and is now exhibiting in Bond street, London. Our readers will feel interested in hearing the criticisms bestowed on it by some of the principal London reviewers. The *Spectator* remarks—

"The motive of the picture is twofold. First, the painter is required to exhibit in its fullest intensity, and as the picture is a religious one, it is to be a picture of the life of Christ at the moment of cessation from daily labor; and then, as a sort of second picture, it is to be a picture of the life of the shadow, with its effect upon the mother of Jesus. Besides these, there is a window to be placed in the background, the picture of which shall suggest, but not too strongly, a nimbus round the Saviour's head, and the star of Bethlehem above it. The picture is to be a religious one, and it is to be a picture of the life of Christ at the moment of cessation from daily labor; and then, as a sort of second picture, it is to be a picture of the life of the shadow, with its effect upon the mother of Jesus. 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